

# Things the Farmer Likes to Know

## CLEAN DAIRYING.

Duty of Man With a Herd Is to See Cows Are Well Cared For.

### MILK SHOULD BE WHOLESOME

Serious Epidemics of Typhus Fever, Septic Sore Throat and Allied Diseases Have Spread by Means of Bad Milk—Keep the Dirt Away, and You Can Feel Reasonably Sure That You Will Keep the Bacteria Away.

[Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

Every owner of a dairy herd should consider it his duty to himself and to the community to keep only healthy cows, supply them with wholesome feed and keep them in clean, comfortable quarters. He will also find it to be the most profitable way.

The milkers and all who handle the milk should realize that they have in their charge a food which is easily contaminated and should therefore take all reasonable precautions to prevent the milk from becoming a source of danger to themselves and to others.

The consumer should understand that clean, safe milk is worth more than milk which contains dirt and disease germs; therefore he should be willing to pay more for it than for dirty milk, which is dear at any price.

The consumer is interested in clean milk primarily because no one cares to use a food not produced and handled under sanitary conditions. There is a more direct interest, however, because of the danger of contracting disease which may be communicated by this



Ropy or Stringy Milk.

means. Serious epidemics of typhoid fever, septic sore throat and other diseases have spread by means of the milk supply. The weight of scientific evidence at present leads to the conclusion that tuberculosis may be transmitted from animals to human beings, particularly children who consume raw milk containing tubercle bacilli.

Cleanliness is not an absolute safeguard against disease, but it is the greatest factor in preventing contamination of milk. From the health point of view there is great danger not only from specific disease-producing bacteria, but from milk that contains large numbers of miscellaneous bacteria which may cause serious digestive troubles, especially in infants and invalids whose diet consists chiefly of milk. There is also the minor consideration of the loss to the consumer by milk souring or otherwise spoiling before it can be used. The cleaner the milk the longer it will keep good and sweet.

### POULTRY POINTERS.

Geese are often good breeders up to twenty or twenty-five years of age, though the genders should be replaced sooner.

Goldfish should be changed every year.

Milk is good both as an egg and a meat growing food, and the chicks are fond of it.

As it comes to the breeding season begin to cull your flock closely.

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### MAKE THE SOWS WORK.

Compulsory Exercise Necessary For the Health of Breeding Animals.

It would be difficult to point out a lazier creature in the animal kingdom than a brood sow, and those who proclaim the doctrine of letting nature take her course will face all kinds of dire disaster in swine breeding operations if they let the sows have their own way. We do not hesitate to say that the most skillful kind of feeding involving an ideal balanced ration will not result in a favorable outcome at farrowing time unless some sort of compulsory exercise is forced upon the breeding herd, says the Iowa Farmer.

We appreciate the fact that a subject like this becomes hackneyed and it is difficult to convince the average man that much importance should be attached to exercise during the winter months.



Chester White swine, long a favorite breed throughout a large part of the country, are still holding their own against other varieties. Chester Whites have large hams and shoulders and are easily fattened at any age. The sow and litter here pictured are Chester Whites.

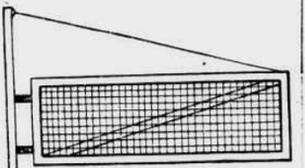
When sows have their own sweat about the matter they spend four or five hours nestling in their nice warm beds for every hour that they rustle, whereas during the greater portion of the winter there is no reason why animals in the breeding herd should not be kept on their feet during the greater portion of the day.

One way to enforce part of this discipline is to scatter grain about the yard instead of feeding it in a trough. This is not enough, however, and those who are most successful in raising large, strong litters have almost universally adopted the plan of turning their sows away from the yards during the greater portion of every fine winter day. If there is no straw available and they do not have access to a manure pile, the sows of necessity keep themselves on the go continuously. It is ideal if they can spend this time in a big pasture, because in that case they will keep roving over it instead of standing at the gate and squealing, which will be the case if they are simply turned into a bare yard.

It will pay to take the time to scatter a little shelled corn here and there over the pasture. This will prove an incentive for the sows to be continuously on the hunt for food.

### An Up to Date Gate.

The frame of this gate is made from boards six inches wide and an inch thick. Of course, the gate frame is cut to any size the maker desires. One brace is placed cornerways across between the frames. Field fencing is



used for the body of the gate. It is cut the right size with wire hippers and attached to the frame with small staples. The gate is suspended from a long pole set solid in the ground. To make this post solid set it in concrete. The gate is fastened to the pole with large hinges; then a wire cable or small chain holds the weight of the gate up to the top of the pole. Farm Progress.

### The Full Crop Hen.

You can help to decide which hens are kept at a loss by going through the house just after dark and feeling the crop of each bird. Those hens whose crops are pecked full are in all probability the hens which are laying well. You may well be suspicious of the hen which night after night has only a partly filled crop.

### Exercise For Hens.

If your hens are getting all the exercise they need it is a good plan to chop cabbage fine for them. If not it makes work for them to hang the cabbage up and let them jump and squabble for their green feed.

### TREE BARK GLUE BRUSH.

An excellent glue brush for the cabinetmaker or carpenter can be made from a piece of elm tree bark, which may usually be found in the yard of a furniture factory, wagon shop or any hardwood lumber yard. With a sharp knife whittle away the brittle outer bark down to the white fiber or inner side of the bark of which the brush is to be made. Cut a piece of this to the length and width required for the brush. Soak one end of this piece in hot water for a few minutes. Lay the water soaked end on a hard substance, such as a piece of iron or

### WEANING THE FARM COLT.

Grain Should Be Substituted as Milk Is Taken Away.

To wean a colt appears to be a simple matter. It is simple as many do it, yet the very low degree of success that is shown on many farms by their unthrifty colts is evidence that there is something wrong or that there is something lacking, writes J. E. McCartney of Purdue university experiment station. Often in a few weeks during weaning time the youngster changes from the growing, sleek, milk fat colt to a stiff haired and unthrifty, stunted individual. The colt if properly cared for need lose but little of his flesh, bloom and spirit.

Grain must be used as the milk is taken away. It is necessary that the colt have been taught to eat grain before weaning is attempted. Oats have always been preferred by horsemen for young colts. They are undoubtedly superior to any other single grain. The colt likes a mixture or a variety of grains and will thrive best on such a ration. He relishes corn, and it may well be fed as part of the grain ration. It may be said that corn contains a rather high percentage of fat. True, it does, and so does milk, which is as nearly ideal food as nature can make. Corn should not be fed alone nor in too great quantities. Bran is a splendid feed and contains material for bone and muscle. A mixture of oats 60 per cent, corn 30 per cent and bran 10 per cent makes a ration that will enable any colt to grow rapidly. A handful of oilmeal may be profitably added. Then he will be more likely to eat enough to almost make up for the lack of milk.

Hay should be provided in plenty. Drouth alfalfa or clover is the most desirable for young growing colts. Both grain and hay should be of the very best quality. If it is at all pos-



In the opinion of experts the prohibition of the exportation of Percheron horses from France will greatly stimulate the demand for that breed in America. It therefore behooves breeders of heavy drafters in this country to make the most of their opportunity. The stallion here shown is a Percheron.

sible to furnish succulent grass for the colt it should be done. This is a big factor in preventing any check in the growth of the youngster.

Naturally the colt will miss the company of its dam. If it has been accustomed to stay in the stable or yard while the mother is out at work there will be less fretting on that account. If the youngster has followed the dam constantly and has never been kept separated from her he should be broken gradually to stay away from her if it is at all convenient to do so.

If there are several colts on the farm it is best to wean all of them at the same time. The youngsters love company, and if there are two or more of them together they will fret and worry less.

### AROUND THE DAIRY.

Every community should form a cooperative dairy test association and make a start for mere enthusiasm and success.

If a separator is used do not let the cream stand around just anywhere to absorb all sorts of odors.

Cream should be kept at a uniform temperature and stirred at least twice each day.

The average calf that is raised for the dairy should be handled from her early calfhood to maturity with the one aim for which she is intended.

### Placing Hen Roosts.

It matters but little where the roosts are arranged provided they are out of the way of those who are compelled to pass in and out. The roosts should be in such a position that the fowls will be warm and comfortable, the main object being to avoid drafts or currents of air.

### Convenient Apology.

If a boy is real naughty his mother apologizes by saying, "He's just like his father."—Judge.

# A Glance at Current Topics and Events

**The Swift and Deadly Fokker.**  
Berlin, April 2.—Mijnheer Fokker, inventor of the monoplane that has created havoc and consternation in Great Britain and France, is a native of Holland and is said to be not more than twenty-three or twenty-four years old. He has spent the greater part of his life in Germany, but would appear to be thoroughly familiar with the French flying machines.

The appearance of the Fokker is almost identical with that of the French Morane monoplane, which was often



Photo by American Press Association. Mijneer Fokker, Inventor of Germany's Latest Type of Aeroplane.

used by Gustave Hamel and which was used by Brock in England in the early part of 1914 in winning the race from Hendon to Manchester and back, while the rotary engines of the Fokker are declared to be German copies of the French Gnome, though claimed to be the Mercedes engine of 200 horsepower.

The bullet proof deviators attached to the blades of the Fokker, rendering the machine almost immune from the fire of the enemy, are said by the French to be the invention of one of their fliers, Garros, who was captured by the Germans in Flanders only a few months ago.

Fokker, apparently the guiding genius in German monoplane activity, had this bullet proof device on his machines which first attracted the attention of his adversaries last December. During that month he and his assistants brought down sixteen British aeroplanes without damage to their own machines. The French loss is believed to have been fully as large, although statistics in this as in all French casualties have been withheld from the public.

The chief value of the Fokker is its speed, this being over a hundred miles an hour and exceeding by twenty-five or thirty miles an hour anything which the British or the French monoplanes can accomplish, and Fokker himself seems to be responsible for this unique feature of his machine. The gun is stationary. The flier has only to steer the monoplane.

### War Vessels to Be Training Ships.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his advisers have decided to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that on which military training camps have been established at Plattsburg and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships for that purpose to present themselves for training about Aug. 15.

The vessels to be utilized as training ships will take on their student personnel along the Atlantic coast, probably at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Portland and Charleston. It is estimated that the six battleships will make possible the training of 2,500 men. A similar program, it is expected, will be prepared for next year for development of the plan on the Pacific coast.

The only compulsory requirement is that each volunteer declare his intention of giving his service to the navy in case of war.

Some rudimentary knowledge of seamanship, machinery, radio, electricity or navigation will be required of each applicant. Each man will receive at the end of the cruise a certificate showing exactly what he has done during his service.

The expense per man is not expected to exceed \$30, which would pay for his food and provide the necessary clothing, making it possible for the navy to carry out the plan virtually without expense.

### Must Make \$1,600 to Wed.

St. Paul, April 4.—The Minnesota Daily, student newspaper of the University of Minnesota, has asked the women students the question, "How much salary must a man receive before you would consent to marry?" It received replies ranging from \$800 to \$10,000 a year. Most of the girls were conservative in their demands, however, and the general average, based on the replies, is about \$1,600.

One girl wrote: "What is money to me? Give me a true, loving husband and a cottage."

A large majority of the girls demanded that their future husbands be good dancers, and some said they must know the "latest steps." One said she

would marry only a man who was a "dreamy dancer."

Smoking would be permitted, even demanded, by a large number of the girls, but drinking would be prohibited. Those who advocated card playing said bridge should be substituted for poker. One girl concedes her future husband one night a week for the latter game.

### Apartments For Women.

New York, April 4.—An apartment house for self supporting women in this city is under consideration by the National Young Woman's Christian association as a result of a study of living conditions in New York made by Miss Esther Packard, whose recommendations were made public at a meeting of the association at its headquarters, Lexington avenue and Sixty-second street, Miss Packard, who is an assistant secretary of the Consumers' league, received a leave of absence of eight months to make her investigations.

The proposed house will have suits of from one to several rooms, a cafeteria and, with low prices, is expected to be self supporting.

### Jefferson Highway to Cross Nation.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4.—A hard surfaced road good for travel 365 days a year is what the Jefferson highway will be when completed from Winnipeg, Canada, to New Orleans, as officially designed by the board of directors of the Jefferson Highway association. There was much spirited discussion as to just what towns and states the road should pass through. The Kansas and Missouri routes both were selected. When the directors adjourned the route was officially named as follows:

St. Paul and Minneapolis to Kansas City via Interstate trail through Mason City and Des Moines, Ia. Eliminates Omaha and Chillicothe.

Kansas City to Joplin, both Missouri and Kansas routes, through towns: Joplin to Denison, Tex., through these Oklahoma towns: Miami, Welch, Vinita, Pryor, Wagoner, Muskogee, Checotah, Eufaula, McAlester, Atoka, Caddo, Durant. No contests in Oklahoma.

Denison to Greenville, Tex., through these towns: Sherman, White Wright, Trenton, Leonard, Celeste, Kingston and Kellogg.

Greenville, Tex., to Shreveport, La., on contesting route building the best road.

Shreveport, La., to New Orleans, through these Louisiana towns: Greenwood, Keithville, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Montgomery, Colfax, Alexandria, Bunkie, Melville, Port Allen, Baton Rouge.

### Attack on Our Aviation Service.

Washington, April 3.—The action of the senate committee on military affairs in investigating the aviation service of the United States army caused a sensation in military circles. Charges were made before the committee by Senator Robinson of Arkansas that the service was "contemptibly inefficient" and that its head, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, not only was making no effort to improve it, but deliberately was concealing facts.

"The inefficiency and unsatisfactory results of the present management of the aviation section," said Senator Robinson, "are disclosed by the fact that during eight years in which the signal corps has had control of aviation only about twenty-four qualified fliers with the military rating have been produced."

Lieutenant Colonel Reber is a native of Missouri and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1886, since which time he has served in the cavalry and in the signal corps in various parts of the country. At the opening of the Spanish war he was chief signal

officer in the Department of the Gulf and was next assigned to duty on the staff of General Shafter, commanding the campaign in Cuba. Later he accompanied the Miles expedition to Porto Rico. In 1900 he was made a captain in the signal corps and in 1913 was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the signal corps. He has been in charge of the aviation division for several years and has been considered an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Colonel Reber is stationed in the office of the chief signal officer at the war department. [15 A]



Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, Head of Army Aero Service.

### Plans Booth Memorial.

New York, April 4.—To raise \$500,000 to build a training school for Salvation Army workers as a memorial to the late General William Booth, the organization has begun an international campaign.

The announcement said that the school would not only train men and women for the industrial, the prison and the religious departments, but that it would also be an "institutional mission" where the impaired men of the Bowery can be cared for spiritually and physically.

The campaign is being managed by C. S. Ward of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., who was manager of the \$4,000,000 campaign of his organization three years ago.

Some of the members of the committee are George W. Perkins, William Hamlin Childs, John Hays Hammond, George McAneny, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Untermyer, John Wanamaker, William Fellowes Morgan, Mortimer M. Singer, William Marble, Seth Low, John Sherwin Crosby, Oden Mills Reid, J. B. Greenhut, George T. Brinkley, William Grant Brown, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Thomas J. Fanning, Mrs. James Loes Laidlaw and Mrs. John Lyttleton Lyon.

### Wants Less Immigration.

Washington, April 3.—Representative John L. Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the house committee on immigration, believes in a stringent revision of the immigration laws. The literary test is his hobby.

"There is no more important matter before congress," said Mr. Burnett, "than the restriction of immigration to our shores. Early passage of such a measure is especially to be desired because of the uncertainty about the end of the European war and the prospect that as soon as the war is over our



John L. Burnett, Chairman of Committee on Immigration in Congress.

country will be overrun with immigrants from the suffering countries."

Both President Taft and President Wilson vetoed immigration bills containing the literary test. This would require all immigrants except in a few special cases to read the English or some other language before admission to America. Both the senate and house have gone on record as favoring the literary test in previous congresses, and it is believed that if President Wilson again disapproves the bill there is an excellent prospect that the required two-thirds majority may be obtained and the bill passed over the veto.

Congressman Burnett is a native of Alabama, lawyer by profession and is serving his ninth term in congress. Before going to Washington he had served in both houses of the Alabama legislature.

### French Trenches Healthy.

Paris, April 2.—Life in the trenches is healthier for French soldiers during the present war than in barracks during peacetime, according to official figures.

Measles, scarlatina, mumps, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis were more frequent in the army during 1911 than 1915. These diseases, together with typhoid and dysentery, averaged 7.11 per thousand men in 1911 as compared with 6.02 per thousand men last year.

Typhoid and dysentery last year were somewhat more prevalent, being respectively 4.1 and 18 per thousand men as compared with 1.88 and 11 respectively in 1911.

The army mortality from typhoid last year was only 2.55 as compared with 12 for each hundred cases in 1911, owing to improved methods of treatment.

### What the Allies Are Spending.

London, April 2.—Following are some of the facts about war costs revealed at the sessions of the British, French and Canadian parliaments:

Daily Expenditures, Great Britain, \$25,000,000; France, \$15,000,000; Canada, \$683,000.

Total Expenditures Since War Began, France, \$888,000,000; Canada, \$408,000,000.

Interest on French debt is \$610,000,000.

Pension and soldiers' family allowances by France amount to over \$1,000,000,000.

French estimate of artillery and munition costs for second quarter of 1916 is \$400,000,000, an increase of \$90,000,000 over first quarter.

Canada's appropriation for maintenance of 400,000 men during 1916 is \$250,000,000.